
BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1916.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1915.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it is thought desirable to publish a descriptive list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises the new introductions recorded during 1915. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1915, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows:—*Bees, Cat.*—*Bees, Ltd.*, Catalogue of Hardy Plants. *B.M.*—*Botanical Magazine*.

B. M. H. N.—Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. *B. T. O.*—Buletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticoltura. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *J. R. H. S.*—Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Lemoine, Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *N. B. G. Edinb.*—Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *Orchis.*—Orchis. Beilage zur Gartenflora. *O. W.*—The Orchid World. *Pl. Wils.*—Plantae Wilsonianae, edited by C. S. Sargent. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H.H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

**Achillea Obristii.* (*Gard.* 1915, 315, f.) Compositae. *H.* A hybrid probably derived from *A. umbellata*. It has a dwarf habit, silvery foliage and white flowers. (Kew.)

Acnistus Miersii. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 58, f. 18.) Solanaceae. *G.* or *H.H.* A shrub with large obovate-oblong ornamental leaves and shortly stalked unattractive white flowers about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and broad, borne in fascicles. Corolla deeply 5-lobed. Brazil. (F. Denis, Balarac-les-Bains, Hérault, France.)

Aerides Jarckianum. (*Orchis*, 1915, 53, t. 5, ff. 15-21.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Plant about 8 in. high. Leaves similar to those of *Rhynchostylis retusa* but broader and less keeled. Raceme slightly decurved, about 10 in. long, densely flowered. flowers ascending or suberect, glabrous, rose-coloured, about 5 in. across. Philippine Islands. (W. Schmidt, Leipzig.)

**Aethionema schistosum.* (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 34.) Cruciferae. *H.* An erect-growing plant about 9 or 10 in. high, with narrow glaucous leaves and heads of white and rose flowers. It differs in habit from *A. pulchellum* and blooms later. Asia Minor. (S. Arnott.)

**Aloe Dawei.* (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 264.) Liliaceae. *G.* Stems simple, about 6 ft. high. Leaves sword-shaped, 16-18 in. long, 2½-3 in. broad at the base, gradually acuminate, sinuate-dentate. Peduncle stout. Inflorescence branched, rather loose, the racemes up to 5 in. long. Flowers pendulous, red. Uganda. (Lady Hanbury, La Mortola, Italy.)

**Alpinia mutica.* (*B. M. t.* 8621.) Scitamineae. *S.* This is the true plant which was first introduced about 1810, but which appears to have been lost from British gardens for many years, while other species in cultivation have been erroneously identified with it. It may be distinguished from the plant figured as *A. mutica* in *B. M. t.* 6908 in having much less stout flower-buds and a distinctly 3-lobed labellum. Malaya. (Kew.)

Anemone Mallenderi. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 282.) Ranunculaceae. *H.* Supposed to be a garden hybrid between *A. Pulsatilla* and *A. montana rubra*. (Mallender.)

**Anemone obtusiloba, f. patula.* (*B. M. t.* 8636.) *H.?* Distinguished from the type by the long decumbent flowering-branches and the ascending peduncles. Flowers purplish-blue, 1½-1¾ in. across. Western Burma. (Glasnevin B. G.)

**Angraecum fimbriatum.* (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Allied to *A. bicaudatum*, but it has larger flowers with a proportionately much larger lip. Leaves linear, 5-6 in. long, about $\frac{1}{3}$ in. broad, unequally 2-lobed at the apex. Inflorescence pendulous, with as many as 48 semi-transparent silver-white flowers nearly 1 in. across. Sepals and petals lanceolate, curved forward. Lip broad with fimbriate sides, apiculate at the apex. East Tropical Africa. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.)

Anguloa Rolfel. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 130; *O. R.* 1915, 255, 392.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Natural hybrid between

A. Rückeri and *A. brevilabris*. (F. Sander and Sons.)

Arundinaria vagans. (K. B. 1915, 350. Gramineae. H. A dwarf species quickly forming dense thickets of about 3 ft. high. It has long been in cultivation under the names of *A. pygmaea* and *Bambusa pygmaea*. Probably Japan.

Astragalus Englerianus. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 259.) Leguminosae. H. An undershrub growing to a height of about 3 ft. Leaves up to 6 in. long, sparingly white-pilose; leaflets in 13-17 pairs, oblong-elliptic, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Flowers small, yellowish, in rather short somewhat lax racemes. See *Engl. Bot. Jahrb.* xxxvi. Beibl. 82, 60. Yunnan, China. (Kew.)

Astragalus Purdomii. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 245.) H. A new species allied to *A. mongolicus*, from which it differs in the bibracteolate calyx and the purplish flowers. It is an erect herb with leaves rather more than 3 in. long; leaflets in about 15 pairs, ovate or oblong. Racemes 6-7-flowered. Corolla much longer than the calyx-tube; standard broadly obvate, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. North China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Batemannia Wolteriana. (Orchis, 1915, 23, 52, t. 5, ff. 7-14.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs ovoid, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, more or less 4-angled, 2-leaved. Leaves erect-spreading, lanceolate-elliptic, about 8 in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad. Inflorescence suberect, 1- or few-flowered. Flowers similar to those of *B. Coleyi*, but larger. Sepals and petals brownish-rose-red, with white tips and margins. Lip whitish, lightly suffused with rose-red. Peru. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Begonia Perrieri. (R. H. 1914-15, 500; G. C. 1915, lviii. 309.) Begoniaceae. S. A new suffrutescent species with decorative foliage. Plant glabrous except on the upper surface of the leaves. Stem erect, 4-8 in. high. Leaves deciduous; blade 6-8 in. long and about as broad, golden-yellow or yellow-bronze to dark green with red-violet veins above, red-violet beneath; petiole 6-8 in. long. Flowers white, small. Fruit unequally 3-winged. Madagascar. (Paris B. G.)

Berberis elegans. (Bees, Cat. No. 48, 1914-15, 7; N. B. G. Edinb. vii. 110.) Berberidaceae. H. A dwarf compact spinous shrub 10 in.-4 ft. high.

Flowers yellow or golden, relatively large, fragrant, very freely produced. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Brasso-cattleya Cliftonii albens. (G. C. 1915, lvii. 47, 108, t.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers white with a slight lilac tint on the reverse of the sepals and a pale yellow disc. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

Brasso-cattleya Dianae. (J. H. F. 1915, 156.) S. Garden hybrid between *B.-c. Orpheus* and *Cattleya Mendelii*. (Ch. Maron & Son, Brunoy, Seine-et-Oise, France.)

Bryocarpum himalaicum. (N. B. G. Edinb. ix. 56.) Primulaceae. H.? Leaves petiolate, ovate, arising within a sheath of scales. Scape long, ebracteate, bearing a large solitary oblique yellow flower with 5-8 parts to both calyx and corolla and 5-8 stamens. Calyx-segments long and narrow. Corolla-tube funnel-shaped, rather longer than the calyx, lobes about as long as the tube, oblong, narrow, emarginate. Eastern Himalaya. (Edinburgh B. G.?)

Buddleia Forrestii. (N. B. G. Edinb. v. 249; Bees, Cat. No. 48, 1914-15, 7.) Loganiaceae. H. Allied to *B. Colvillei*. It is a handsome shrub, 4-15 ft. high, with lanceolate or oblanceolate shortly stalked leaves clothed on the underside with a pale cinnamon-coloured tomentum, and very fragrant pale lilac or reddish-maroon flowers in long elegant spikes. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Buddleia Lindleyana sinuato-dentata. (Lemoine, Cat. 1915, no. 188, 3.) H.H. Flowers in long spikes, very dark violet, with nearly black tubes. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Bulbophyllum Balfourianum. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 56, f. 18; O. R. 1915, 247, 256.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species closely resembling *B. Fletcherianum*, especially in habit, and in the texture and colour of its flowers, which, however, are very different in form. Inflorescence a short raceme, few-flowered. Sepals $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, about 1 in. broad, the 2 lateral ones curved and connate for part of their length, but with the tips free and divergent. The flowers resemble those of some *Stapelias* and have a similar odour. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Bulbophyllum inopinatum. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 346.) S. A new species near *B. nudiscapum*, from which it differs in the black-purple suborbicular long-ciliate petals. It has

many-flowered spikes borne on scapes up to 20 in. long. Sepals ovate-lanceolate, 4-4½ in. long, green with purple-brown lines. Petals only about ½ lin. across. Lip very mobile, linear-lanceolate, about ½ in. long, black-purple. Probably West Tropical Africa. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Camarotis obtusa.** (*O. R.* 1915, 223.) Orchidaceae. S. Somewhat like *C. purpurea*, but it has drooping spikes of light rosy flowers with a large orange-coloured crest on the lip. Himalayas. (Kew.)

Campanula pusilla pubescens. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 28.) Campanulaceae. H. A pubescent form. (*G. Reuthe.*)

Catasetum cruciatum. (*Orchis*, 1915, 29.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers almost 5 in. across, with narrowly ligulate almost black-violet-brown sepals, which are dotted with yellow-green and spread laterally, petals similar, but brownish-green with dark spots, and a broadly oval recurved lip, finely ciliate on the margin and of a yellow-brown colour spotted with dark purple. Peru. (Baron von Fürstenberg, Hugenpoet, near Mintard-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

Catasetum Wredeanum. (*Orchis*, 1915, 17, ff. 3-4.) S. A new species very similar in habit to *C. fimbriatum*, with pseudobulbs and leaves of about the same size as in that species, but with larger much more richly coloured glabrous flowers. Scape 10-12-flowered, 1 ft. high or more. Sepals oblong, acuminate, 1½ in. long. Petals elliptic, about as long as the sepals. Lip broadly helmet-shaped. Bolivia. (*P. Wrede*, Dahlem, Berlin.)

Cattleya Bourdasii. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 393; *O. W.* vi, 55.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *C. Germania* and *C. Hardyana*. (*H. S. Goodson.*)

Cattleya Furleyana. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 393; *O. W.* vi, 55.) G. Garden hybrid between *C. Harrisoniana* and *C. Rhoda*. (*C. J. Phillips.*)

Cattleya illustris. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 393.) G. Garden hybrid between *C. Acis* and *C. iridescens*. (*Armstrong & Brown.*)

Cattleya Mossiae pleasingtonense. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 31.) G. Sepals and petals white. Lip with yellow lines in the throat. (*T. Butler.*)

***Ceanothus rigidus, var. pallens.** (*K. B.* 1915, 380, with ff.) Rhamnaceae. H. Differs from the type, for which it has often been cultivated, by its longer more strictly cuneate and more conspicuously toothed leaves, larger inflorescences with longer rhachis and pedicels, and paler flowers. California.

Ceropegia Sandersonii × Monteiroae. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii, 348.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Garden hybrid. (*H. J. Elwes.*)

Chaenomeles lagenaria, var. Wilsonii. See *Cydonia Mallardii*.

Cheirostylis Goldschmidtiana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 4, t. 1, ff. 1-7.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *C. parvifolia*, from which it differs in having many fewer and smaller flowers in its inflorescences and in the relatively shorter and broader blade of the lip. Flowers rather small, white. Penang. (*H. Goldschmidt*, Essen-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

***Clematis alpina, var. carunculosa.** (*R. H.* 1914-15, 534, f. 162.) Ranunculaceae. H. Much more robust than the typical form, the climbing stems reaching a length of 16-20 ft. Flowers abundant, large, pendulous, yellow. Corea. (*M. L. de Vilmorin*, Verrières-le-Buisson, Seine-et-Oise, France.)

***Clematis aphylla.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii, 268.) G. Stems 9-10 ft. long, wiry, green, leafless. Leaves represented by stiff petioles. Flowers in axillary clusters of 4-6, greenish-yellow, about 1 in. across, on pedicels 1½ in. long. New Zealand. (*Miss Willmott.*) [= *C. afoliata*, Buch.]

Clematis pterantha. (*Bees, Cat.* No. 48, 1914-15, 7.) H. A robust species growing to a height of from 12 to 15 ft. in one season. Stems and leaves tinged with reddish-purple. Leaves 3-foliate; leaflets ovate, 3-5 in. long, coarsely toothed. Flowers produced in great numbers at every joint, rosy pink, about 1 in. across; sepals 4, ovate, provided on the back with 3 membranous wings. The plant flowers from September to November. See *Hook. Ic. Pl.* t. 2713. Yunnan, China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

***Clematis uncinata, f. retusa.** (*B. M.* t. 8633.) H.H. A graceful climbing shrub. Leaves pinnately 5- or 7-foliate, those of the inflorescence 3-foliate or simple; leaflets elliptic or broadly ovate, retuse, glabrous, 1½-2½ in. long, ¾-1½ in. broad. Inflorescence leafy. Flowers

fragrant. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Distinguished from the type by its leafy inflorescence and refuse leaflets. Central China. (Capt. D. V. Pirie, Château de Varennes, Angers, France.) [The typical form is in cultivation, having been introduced by Messrs J. Veitch & Sons in 1901. See *Bean, Trees and Shrubs*, i. 367.]

Coelogyne Beyrodtiana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 90, t. 6, ff. 1-7.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *C. sulphurea*, which it resembles in pseudobulbs and leaves, but it differs in having a sickle-shaped instead of an erect raceme, and its bracts are quickly deciduous. Flowers somewhat larger, pure white, with 3 ochre-yellow spots on the lip. Perak. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Coelogyne gattongensis. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) S. Garden hybrid between *C. speciosa* and *C. Sanderae*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Coelogyne pulverula. (*Orchis*, 1915, 170.) S. Similar to *C. Massangeana* in habit, but the lip of the brownish-white flowers has only 2 instead of 3 crests. Sumatra. (Baron von Fürstenberg, Hugenpoet, near Mintard-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

Coelogyne sumatrana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 206, f. 33.) S. A close ally of *C. testacea*, differing in the colour of the flowers, which are a peculiar brownish-green with brown marks on the lip, in having narrower petals and almost square side lobes to the lip. Sumatra. (Baron von Fürstenberg; O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Coprosma propinqua. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 119.) Rubiaceae. H. or H.H. A straggling bush 4-5 ft. high with white berries. New Zealand. (Sir John Ross of Bladensburg.) [The true *C. propinqua* has linear-obovate leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, insignificant flowers, and globose or broadly oblong bluish to black berries $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. See *Cheeseman, Man. New Zeal. Fl.* 258.]

Cotyledon simplicifolia. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 333.) Crassulaceae. G.? "This species has a branched inflorescence about 9 in. high, with, generally, 3 drooping racemes of small yellow flowers, each resembling a miniature *Laburnum* truss. The foliage is small and characteristic of the genus." Country not stated. (Miss Willmott.)

Crocus pulchellus albus. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 252.) Iridaceae. H.

Flowers small, milk-white, golden at the base. (Barr & Sons; G. Reuthe.)

Crybe rosea. (*Orchis*, 1915, 93, t. 7, ff. 8-15.) Orchidaceae. G. Resembles in habit some of the species of *Bletia*. Pseudobulbs ovoid, about as large as a walnut, bearing at the summit 3 or 4 lanceolate acuminate leaves up to 10 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. broad. Peduncle slender, 16-20 in. long, loosely 5-7-flowered. Flowers about 2 in. long, pendulous, club-shaped, opening only slightly, whitish-green and purple. A reintroduction. It was in cultivation in 1836. See *Bot. Reg.* t. 1872. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Cydonia Mallardii. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 158; *G. M.* 1915, 439.) Rosaceae. H. Plant about 12 ft. high or more with a distinct pyramidal habit, narrow willow-like leaves and numerous bluish-green lemon-shaped fruits borne close to the main stem. China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.) [= *Chaenomeles lagenaria*, var. *Wilsonii*, Rehd. in *Pl. Wils.* ii. 298.]

Cymbidium albanense. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *C. erythrostylum* and *C. insigne Sanderi*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cymbidium Alexanderi albens. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 26, f. 6.) G. Flowers pure white except a light rose band near the margin of the lip. (J. & A. McBean.)

Cymbidium Floryi. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 39; *O. W.* v. 114.) G. Garden hybrid between *C. grandiflorum* and *C. eburneo-Lowianum*. (Flory & Black.)

Cymbidium insigne album. (*O. R.* 1915, 160; *O. W.* v. 172.) S. Flowers ivory-white, with indistinct greenish-yellow markings on the lip. (P. Smith.)

Cymbidium sandhurstiense. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 188.) G. Garden hybrid between *C. Wiganianum* and *C. erythrostylum*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Cypripedium Curtisii Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 334, 338, f. 114; *O. R.* 1915, 225.) Orchidaceae. S. A very fine albino form, having the dorsal sepal pure white with bright green lines, petals white, marked with green on the lower half, and lip primrose colour with a pale green tinge in front. (F. Sander & Son.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

Cypripedium Dupreanum. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) G. Garden hybrid

between *C. Troilus* and *C. fulshawense*. (Armstrong & Brown.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium elatum*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Ruby Gem* and *C. insigne* Harefield Hall. (Armstrong & Brown.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium Kelleyi*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 39.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Gigas magnificum* and *C. Fairrieianum*? (*R. W.* Rickards.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium micans*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *C. Clio* and *C. Mrs. Wm. Mostyn*. (Armstrong & Brown.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium papuanum*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 131, f. 43.) *S.* A small plant 8-10 in. high. Leaves few, thick and leathery, tessellated, oblong, 2½-4 in. long, ¾-1 in. broad. Scape 6-8½ in. long to the base of the bract, 1-flowered. Flower rather dull crimson, tinged with green or greenish-yellow. United lateral sepals elliptic-lanceolate, subacute, ¾ in. long, ¼ in. broad. Petals oblong, 1½ in. long, ½ in. broad. Lip 1½ in. long. Dutch New Guinea. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium swintonense*.** (*O. W.* v. 162.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Hera Eurycles* and *C. Earl of Tankerville*. (*B. J.* Beckton.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

***Cypripedium Vashtii*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 36; *O. R.* 1915, 59.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *C. Adrastus Mariae* and *C. Leeanum giganteum*. (*W. R.* Lee.) [*Paphiopedilum*.]

****Daphne arbuscula*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 268, f. 84; *Gard.* 1915, 260, f.) Thymelaeaceae. *H.* Allied to *D. Petraea*. It is a small shrub with narrow leaves about 1 in. long, in rosettes, and heads of rose-pink flowers. A much smaller plant is in cultivation under the same name. Transylvania. (*G.* Reuthe.)

***Delphinium venustum*.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 333.) Ranunculaceae. *H.* An early-flowering plant producing an abundance of gentian-blue flowers in somewhat lax inflorescences about 2½ ft. high. Country not stated. (Miss Willmott.)

****Delphinium yunnanense*.** (*N. B. G.* *Edinb.* vii. 182, 187; *Bees, Cat.* No. 48, 1914-15, 8, f.) *H.* Resembles *D. grandiflora*, but it has a more

graceful habit. It grows from 9 in. to 2½ ft. high. Leaves finely cut, mottled with white. Flowers brilliant gentian-blue or sometimes light blue. Yunnan, China. (*Bees, Ltd.*)

***Dendrobium falcorostrum*.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 89, f. 14.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Pseudobulbs spindle-shaped, up to 10 in. long, 2-4-leaved towards the apex. Leaves leathery, stiff, oblong, mostly about 4 in. long and 1½-2 in. broad. Racemes rather densely 12-20-flowered, arising at or near the apex of the pseudobulbs. Flowers similar in shape and size to those of *D. speciosum*, white or yellowish, finely marked with red on the lip. New South Wales. (Palmengarten Gesellsch. zu Leipzig-Lindenau.)

***Dendrobium galactanthum*.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 93, t. 7, ff. 1-7.) *S.* Stems erect, cylindric, 6-10 in. high. Leaves unknown. Racemes produced towards the apex of the older stems, short, 1-3-flowered. Flowers glabrous, rather smaller than those of *D. cariniferum*, cream-white, with green tuberculate nerves and keels on the lip. Siam. (Baron von Fürstenberg, Hugenpoet, near Mintard-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

***Dendrobium pedilochilum*.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 50, t. 4, ff. 7-13.) *S.* Very similar to *D. moschatum*, but it may be distinguished by its slender habit and erect racemes of smaller orange-yellow flowers, with 2 purple-brown spots at the base of its very flat shoe-shaped lip. Burma. (*W.* Hennis, Hildesheim, Germany.)

***Dendrobium Straussianum*.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 92, t. 6, ff. 16-21.) *S.* A robust species with growths upwards of 3 ft. long. Stems strong, terete, simple, about ½ in. thick, leafy. Leaves sessile, oblong, about 4 in. long. Flowers geminate, shortly stalked, lasting only a day. Sepals and petals narrowly ligulate, about 7 lin. long. Lip semi-oblong-cuneate, 3-lobed above the middle, 4 lin. long. Bismarck Archipelago. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

***Dendrobium Thompsonii*.** (*O. R.* 1915, 123.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. nobile nobilium* and *D. Owenianum*. (*W.* Thompson.)

***Dendrobium veratrifolium*, var. *dahlemense*.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 16.) *S.* Differs from the type chiefly in the somewhat smaller flowers with greenish-white sepals and petals and greenish lip, the latter with a fine dark violet nervation. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Dendrobium viridescens. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 270.) *S.* Garden hybrid between *D. Wiganianum* and *D. aureum album*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Deuterochonia longipetala. (*R. H.* 1914-15, 533.) Bromeliaceae. *S.* Closely allied to *Dyckia*. Leaves in a rosette, 1 ft. long. Inflorescence more than 3 ft. long, producing a succession of yellow flowers of which the segments are bordered with greenish-blue. Syn. *Dyckia longipetala*, Baker. Brazil. (*R.* Roland-Gosselin, La Colline de la Paix, Alpes-Maritimes, France; Paris B. G.)

Deutzia longifolia purpurea. (*Lemoine, Cat.* 1915, no. 188, 7.) Saxifragaceae. *H.* Flowers in large erect corymbs, a pretty purplish-pink. (*V.* Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

***Dianthus woodfordiensis.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 333.) Caryophyllaceae. *H.* Garden hybrid between *D. alpinus* and *D. deltoides*. (Clarence Elliott.)

Disa Blackii. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 287; *O. R.* 1915, 185.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *D. Luna* and *D. grandiflora*. (Flory & Black.)

Disa grandiflora aurea. (*O. R.* 1915, 251.) *G.* Differs from the typical form in the ground colour of the dorsal sepal in which there is a decided suffusion of yellow. (*O. O.* Wrigley.)

Dorstenia yambuyaensis. (*B. M.* t. 8616.) Urticaceae. *S.* An erect herb 1-1½ ft. high, rather hispidly hairy. Leaves alternate, elliptic-lanceolate, 3-6 in. long, 1½-3 in. broad, irregularly toothed; petiole ¼-½ in. long. Peduncles axillary, solitary, 1-1½ in. long. The very small flowers are in disc-like inflorescences ¾-¾ in. across; these are surrounded by a green fringe of teeth and tail-like processes, some of which are over 4 in. long. Belgian Congo. (Laeken Col. Gard., Brussels; Kew.)

***Draba Sundermanni.** (*G. M.* 1915, 211.) Cruciferae. *H.* Plant only 1 or 2 in. high, forming close compact cushions resembling a mossy *Saxifraga*. Flowers small, pure white. Country not recorded. (*S.* Arnott.)

Echeveria glauca × metallica. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 105.) Crassulaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid. (Whitelegg & Page.) [*Cotyledon.*]

Epidendrum Beyrodtianum. (*Orchis*, 1915, 49, t. 4, ff. 14-21.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Pseudobulbs cylindric, somewhat compressed, 8-10 in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves erect-spreading, ligulate, 8-11 in. long, up to 1 in. broad in the middle. Raceme 3-4 in. long. Flowers up to 3½ in. across, yellowish-white, with dark purple marks on the lip. Sepals and petals lanceolate. Lip with a short claw and a sub-hastate-ovate blade. Guatemala. (*O.* Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Epidendrum fragracarpum. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 12; *O. W.* v. 258.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *E. fragrans* and *E. prismatocarpum*. (Sir J. Colman.)

Epidendrum Goebelii. (*Orchis*, 1915, 5, t. 1, ff. 8-13.) *G.* A new species belonging to the small group in which the inflorescence is lateral. Flowers similar to those of *E. patens*, olive-green suffused with brown, nearly 2 in. across. Sepals and petals narrowly tongue-shaped, acute. Brazil. (Munich B. G.)

Eria bambusifolia. (*O. R.* 1915, 45.) Orchidaceae. *G.* A very distinct species with large leaves resembling those of a bamboo and loose arching terminal racemes up to 10 in. long. Flowers erect, striped with red-purple lines on a pale ground. Sikkim. (*H. J.* Elwes.)

Eria obvia. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* viii. 335.) *G.* A new species allied to *E. bractescens*, differing in having narrow bracts about as long as the ovary, much narrower sepals and petals, and a lip only 1 in. broad. It is a free-flowering plant with graceful racemes of white flowers about 5 in. across, having a faint odour of cinnamon. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Erica cinerea atropurpurea. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 26.) Ericaceae. *H.* Flowers bright violet-rose, paler on the lower half; they are richer in colour than in the variety *rosea*, and brighter than in the variety *atropurpurea*. (*G.* Reuthe.)

***Euonymus oxyphyllus.** (*B. M.* t. 8639.) Celastraceae. *H.* Very similar to *E. latifolius*, from which it may be distinguished by its unlobed fruit. Leaves ovate-oblong, acuminate, serrate, 1½-3 in. long, 1-1½ in. wide. Sepals and petals 5, the latter greenish-purple. Fruit depressed-globose, carmine. Seeds with a scarlet arillus. Japan and Corea. Arnold Arboretum; Kew, since 1895.)

***Centiana barbata, f. grandiflora.**

(*B. M. t.* 8609.) Gentianaceae. *H.* Differs from the typical form chiefly in its larger corolla and longer and more acuminate sepals. The corolla is $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 in. long, with a green tube and 4 spreading lobes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 1 in. broad, green outside, blue inside. Siberia. (Edinburgh B. G.; Kew.)

***Centiana gracilipes.** (*B. M. t.* 8630.)

H. Resembles *G. dahurica*, but easily distinguished by its longer pedicels. It is a perennial herb with barren rosettes of narrowly lanceolate leaves, and erect or ascending flowering stems bearing opposite linear-lanceolate leaves up to 2 in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Flowers solitary in the axils of the uppermost leaves. Pedicels about 2 in. long. Corolla purplish-blue; tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lobes ovate-triangular, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Western China. (*H. J. Elwes.*)

Cladiolus kubangensis. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 87, f. 29.) Iridaceae. *G.* Plant about 18 in. high, with grass-like leaves. Flowering-stems 1- or 2-flowered. Flowers delicate rose spotted with reddish-brown. Angola. (Kew.)

Cladiolus Melleri. (*B. M. t.* 8626.)

G. An erect slender rather stiff herb. Leaves few, linear, acute, about 1 ft. long, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Scape about 2 ft. long, slender, stiff. Flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart. Perianth red; tube $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, narrowly funnel-shaped, slightly curved; limb oblique, longer than the tube; segments oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or subacute. Eastern Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

Congora Hennisiana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 51, t. 5, ff. 1–6.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A new species resembling *G. grossa* in habit. Pseudobulbs ovoid, angular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 in. long, apparently 2-leaved. Leaves erect-spreading, elliptic, about 10 in. long. Raceme pendulous, up to 24 in. long including the peduncle, loosely 7–12-flowered. Flowers similar in shape to those of *G. grossa*, brown-yellow with dark purple spots on the sepals and petals. Sepals and lip up to 1 in. long. Probably Colombia. (*W. Hennis*, Hildesheim, Germany.)

Crammangis fallax. (*Orchis*, 1915, 120, f. 19.) Orchidaceae. *S.* This is the plant described and figured in *Veitch, Man. Orch.* pt. ix. 29 as *G. Ellisii* (*Grammatophyllum Ellisii*, Lindl.), but it differs from Lindley's plant in having longer bracts and

smaller petals. Sepals yellow, thickly and finely brown-dotted. Petals white and violet, with yellow-brown tips. Lip white, with red lines and yellowish tip. Madagascar. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Grammatophyllum Schmidtianum.

(*Orchis*, 1914, 133; 1915, 108.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Closely allied to *G. elegans* and possibly a form of the same species, differing in the size and colour of the flowers and in the form of the lip. Marionne Islands. (*W. Schmidt*, Leipzig.)

Habenaria Havilandii. (*O. R.* 1915, 31.)

Orchidaceae. *S.* Stems 2 ft. high. Leaves 12 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. The inflorescence bears from 14 to 20 flowers which are green with a white lip. Syn. *H. Hewittii*, Ridl. Borneo. (*Glasnevin B. G.*)

Haemanthus albiflos, var. Cavannae.

(*B. T. O.* 1915, 12.) Amaryllidaceae. *G.* Leaves appearing with the flowers, lanceolate, slightly acute, 15–16 in. long, 2–3 in. broad, ciliate, glabrous above, more or less hairy beneath especially towards the base. Scape 16–18 in. high, slightly hairy, almost glabrous in the upper part. Umbel only $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across; spathe almost entirely white. (*R. Scuola di Pomologia*, Florence.)

Houlletia Wallisii, var. Hennisiana.

(*Orchis*, 1915, 132.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Distinguished from the type by having the side-lobes of the lip distinctly toothed and by the short angles of the epichile. In the former character it agrees with the variety *odontoptera*, but differs in the latter. Colombia. (*W. Hennis*, Hildesheim, Germany.)

Iris Belouini. (*R. H.* 1914–15, 547, f. 163; *G. C.* 1915, lviii. 333.)

Iridaceae. *H.* A new species of the group *Pogoniris* and allied to *I. germanica*. Stem 3–4 ft. high, branching into several heads, each bearing 1–3 flowers. Leaves about 20 in. long, at first glaucous, then pale green, somewhat bluntly rounded at the apex, mucronate, withering away after the flowering season. Flowers violet or sometimes mauve, fragrant, with horizontally spreading falls. Spathe green even after the flowers have faded. Morocco. (Champ de Courses, Longchamp, Paris.)

***Iris Wattii.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 95.)

H. Very closely allied to *I. japonica*, but it has a different habit of growth, producing a stem in the year before that in which it flowers, and its

leaves are broader and thinner. Spathe-valves unequal, the outer often twice as long as the inner. Flowers mauve-white, with some mottlings of a deeper mauve. Manipur and South-Western China. (W. R. Dykes.)

Kraenzlinella rufescens. (*O. R.* 1915, 326.) Orchidaceae. S. Habit similar to that of a *Pleurothallis*. Leaves oblong, fleshy, about 4 in. long. Flowers nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, reddish-orange, with some dusky dots on the lateral sepals and some stripes of a similar colour on the dorsal one. The genus is allied to *Scaphosepalum* and includes *Pleurothallis platyrhachis*, Rolfe; *B. M. t.* 7129. Probably Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Laelia ancibarina. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144; *O. R.* 1915, 36.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *L. anceps* and *L. cinnabarina*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Laelia Jongheanceps. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) G. Garden hybrid between *L. Jongheana* and *L. anceps Dawsoni*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Laelia tendiana. (*O. W. v.* 132.) G. Garden hybrid between *L. tenebrosa* and *L. Diana*. (E. Clark.)

Laelia tenebrosa. (*O. W. v.* 204.) G. Garden hybrid between *L. tenebrosa* and *L. flava*. (Stuart Low & Co.)

Laelio-cattleya aurata. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144; *O. W. v.* 132.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Lydia* and *L.-c. Golden Oriole*. (F. J. Hanbury.)

Laelio-cattleya belgica. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 39.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Henry Greenwood* and *L.-c. Aphrodite*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Laelio-cattleya Evansiae. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 218; *O. R.* 1915, 127.) G. Garden hybrid between *Laelia purpurata* and *Cattleya amethystoglossa*. (W. Evans.)

Laelio-cattleya Eyerlingiana. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 341.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Bouringiana* and *Laelia Eyerlingiana*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Laelio-cattleya flammea. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144; *O. W. v.* 162.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. highburyensis* and *L.-c. Haroldiana*. (Flory & Black.)

Laelio-cattleya fulva. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 211.) G. Garden hybrid be-

tween *L.-c. Golden Oriole* and *Cattleya fulvescens*. (Lieut.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford.)

Laelio-cattleya Hoylei. (*O. R.* 1915, 224.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Martinetii* and *L.-c. Sunset*. (Alwyn Harrison.)

Laelio-cattleya Jonyra. (*O. W. v.* 132.) G. Garden hybrid between *Laelia Jongheana* and *Laelio-cattleya Myra*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Laelio-cattleya marginata. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 270.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Colmaniana* and *Laelia pumila*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Laelio-cattleya purpurascens. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 39.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Purple Emperor* and *Cattleya Lord Rothschild*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Laelio-cattleya Robertsoniae. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cattleya Maggie Raphael* and *L.-c. luminosa*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Laelio-cattleya Rossettii. (*O. W. v.* 44.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Antigone* and *L.-c. bletchleyensis*. (Flory & Black.)

Laelio-cattleya xanthina. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) G. Garden hybrid between *L.-c. Phryne* and *Laelia tenebrosa Walton Grange*. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Lilium cernuum. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 302, ff. 106, 107.) Liliaceae. H. Closely allied to *L. tenuifolium*. It has a similar bulb, but the flowers are fragrant and are a clear rose colour with violet spots. Leaves narrowly linear, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Raceme lax, 1-6-flowered. Flowers nodding; segments broadly lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, completely revolute from the time of expansion. Corea and Manchuria. (Regel & Kesselring, Petrograd; Amos Perry.)

Liparis bicuspidata. (*O. R.* 1915, 160.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *L. lacera*, but differs in the lip, which has 2 narrow slightly diverging lobes from a rounded base. Pseudobulbs ovoid, light reddish, bearing a pair of oblong leaves. Raceme elongated, drooping, with numerous buff flowers, reddish on the lip. Borneo. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.)

Listrostachys Brownii. (*O. R.* 1915, 320.) Orchidaceae. S. Belongs to

the *L. arcuata* group and is distinguished from its allies by its short rather numerous leaves, only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and dense racemes which are slightly longer than the leaves. Flowers white, very fragrant. Spur about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, very strongly curved. Uganda. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Lonicera Griffithii. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 301; *Sargent, T. & S.* i. 47, t. 24.) Caprifoliaceae. G. or H.H. A twining shrub most nearly related to *L. Periclymenum*, from which it differs in the connate bractlets and the shape of the leaves, which are oblong to orbicular and are $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. Flowers in terminal pedunculate heads. Corolla 2-lipped, about 1 in. long, white flushed with rose. Afghanistan and Chitral. (Lieut.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring.)

***Lotus campylocladus, f. villosior.** (*B. M.* t. 8603.) Leguminosae. G. A branched herb with a woody root. Leaves petiolate, 3-foliate, silvery; leaflets cuneate, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Umbels rather long-stalked, 3-5-flowered. Corolla yellow with red streaks. It differs from the type in having spreading hairs on stems, leaves and calyces, and in the longer leaflets. Canary Islands. (Kew.)

Luisia tonkinensis. (*Orchis*, 1915, 8, t. 2, ff. 14-22.) Orchidaceae. S. Plant up to 12 in. high. Leaves terete, subulate, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 in. long. Raceme short, 3-4 flowered. Flowers medium-sized for the genus, incurved, similar to those of *L. zeylanica*, with yellow-green sepals and petals suffused with reddish, dark purple lip and white-green column. Tonquin. (H. Goldschmidt, Essen-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

Lycaste Arthuriana. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 130; *O. W.* v. 272.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *L. plana* and *L. Balliae*. (R. Ashworth.)

Lycaste Goldschmidtiana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 140, f. 21.) G. Garden hybrid between *L. cruenta* and *L. aromatica*. (H. Goldschmidt, Essen-on-Ruhr, Germany.)

Lycaste macrophylla leucoptera. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 48.) G. "A very pretty and distinct form." (F. Sander & Sons.)

Magnolia Dawsoniana. (*B. T. O.* 1915, 173; *Pl. Wils.* i. 397.) Magnoliaceae. H. Tree 26-40 ft. high. Leaves leathery, obovate or elliptic-obovate, obtuse or very shortly

acuminate, 3-6 in. long, 2-3 in. broad, glabrous, shining above, pale green or glaucous beneath; petiole slender, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long. Flowers unknown. Fruit cylindric, about 4 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. thick. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Malus baccata, f. Jackii. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 291.) Rosaceae. H. Differs from the type in its larger elliptic leaves up to 5 in. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, larger flowers, and deep red fruits about 5 lin. across. Corea. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Malus Sieboldii, var. calocarpa. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 294.) H. Distinguished from the type by its arborescent habit, less deeply lobed crenate-serrulate leaves, larger flowers, and larger deep red fruits. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Malus theifera. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 283.) H. A small tree with stiff spreading branches producing in spring light pink flowers. Calyx purple. Fruits light greenish-yellow with a slightly reddish cheek. It is closely allied to *M. [Pyrus] baccata*, differing in having thicker more closely and sharply serrate leaves, the colour of the flowers, and in having 3 or 4 instead of 5 styles. China and Assam. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Malus transitoria. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 295.) H. Young shoots more or less tomentose. Leaves acutely 3-lobed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. broad; petiole 7-10 lin. long. Inflorescence more or less tomentose, 3-8-flowered; pedicels 7 lin. long. Receptacle and calyx tomentose, nearly of equal length. Petals broadly oblong, somewhat emarginate, narrowly clawed, 5 times longer than the calyx. *Pyrus transitoria*, Batalin in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* xiii. 95. Western China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Meconopsis aculeata, var. nana.** (*K. B.* 1915, 144.) Papaveraceae. H. A dwarf form, the erect simple stems being only 4-6 in. high, and it produces a tuft of fibrous roots instead of a thick rootstock as in the type. It was in cultivation in 1865, and was re-introduced in 1907. North-West Himalaya. (Kew.)

***Meconopsis decora.** (*K. B.* 1915, 143.) H. A distinct new species, the type of the group *Decorae*, characterised by having prickly pinnatifid radical leaves, the rest of the plant being destitute of prickles, a simple stem, incised-serrate cauline leaves, setose sepals, 4-6 white petals, a distinct style, and a densely

setose capsule gradually attenuated into the style. Eastern Himalaya. (Greenwich Park.)

***Meconopsis latifolia.** (K. B. 1915, 146.) H. This is the plant included in the list of 1908 under the name of *M. sinuata*, var. *latifolia*.

***Meconopsis Prattii.** (B. M. t. 8619; K. B. 1915, 148.) H. Closely allied to *M. sinuata* and *M. rudis*, differing from the latter in its more herbaceous foliage, shorter flowering pedicels, white instead of yellow stamens, and pale green stigma. Petals 6-8, bright blue, sometimes flushed with purple and occasionally pale purple throughout, 1 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. It has been cultivated as *M. Wardii*. Western China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Megaclinium kamerunense. (B. M. H. N. 1914, 349.) Orchidaceae. S. Without description. Congo. (Paris B. G.) [This is probably *Bulbophyllum kamerunense*, Schlechter, in *Engl. Jahrb.* xxxviii. 15, f. 6 B, C, a small epiphyte with 2-leaved pseudobulbs, oblong-ligulate leaves about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, a scape conspicuously longer than the leaves, bearing a falcate-subflexuose compressed much thickened rhachis with sessile flowers scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.]

***Mesembryanthemum stylosum.** (B. M. t. 8595 B.) Ficoideae. G. Belongs to the same group as *M. thecatum*, but the leaves are much less united, forming an oblong corpusculum 1-2 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ in. broad, deeply 2-lobed at the apex. Corolla gamopetalous, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, yellow. The flowers last for 5 or 6 days. Little Namaqualand. (Kew.)

Mesembryanthemum Taylori. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 197.) G. A new species of dwarf habit, flowering freely all the summer. Plant 3-4 in. high, much branched. Leaves ascending or slightly spreading, 4-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. thick, sharply 3-angled, light green, glabrous and smooth. Flowers solitary, terminal, sessile between 2 leaves, milk-white, about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. Petals about 40, linear, in 2 or 3 series. Stamens many, erect, orange. Stigmas 4. South Africa. (E. Taylor.)

***Mesembryanthemum thecatum.** (B. M. t. 8595 A.) G. A new species belonging to the group in which each branch of the plant consists of a pair of leaves which are partly or wholly united into one mass termed a corpusculum. The corpusculum in this species is obconic, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick,

with a central chink $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long. Corolla gamopetalous, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ in. across, rose-purple with a yellow eye. Each flower lasts from 4 to 6 days. Cape Colony. (Kew.)

***Metrosideros diffusa.** (B. M. t. 8628.) Myrtaceae. G. or H.H. A climbing shrub with spreading branches. Leaves shortly petiolate, oblong or elliptic-oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ in. broad, very leathery. Flowers numerous, cymosely arranged at the ends of the branches. Petals orbicular, small, pink. Stamens numerous, with long pink filaments and yellow anthers. New Zealand. (T. A. Dorrien Smith.)

Miltonia Hyeae. (O. W. v. 145.) Orchidaceae. S. Garden hybrid between *M. Hyeana* and *M. Phalaenopsis*. (J. Hye de Crom, Ghent.)

Miltonia vexillaria Leeana. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 125.) S. A very fine variety, some of the flowers being $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. (W. R. Lee.)

***Morina Beesiana.** (Bees, Cat. No. 48, 1914-15, 9.) Dipsaceae. H. Stems 9 in. high, leafy, arising from a tuft of prickly serrate leaves. Flowers in a terminal head, white, fragrant. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Narcissus cyclathinus. (G. C. 1915, lvii. 202.) Amaryllidaceae. H. Garden hybrid between *N. cyclamineus* and *N. calathinus*. (H. Chapman.)

***Nephelaphyllum pulchrum, var. sikkimense.** (O. R. 1915, 223.) Orchidaceae. S. Somewhat stouter in habit than the type. Leaves variegated. Flowers in a short erect spike. Sikkim. (Kew.)

Odontioda Armstrongiae. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 370.) Orchidaceae. G. Garden hybrid between *O. Bradshawiae* and *Odontoglossum Armstrongiae*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Odontioda Colmaniae. (G. C. 1915, lvii. 287; O. R. 1915, 185.) G. Garden hybrid between *O. Bradshawiae* and a hybrid *Odontoglossum* of which the name is not recorded. (Sir J. Colman, Bart.)

Odontioda Henryi. (O. R. 1915, 37.) G. Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia Noetzeliana* and *Odontoglossum harvengtense*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Odontioda laevetziiana. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 194; O. W. v. 276.) G. Garden

- hybrid between *Odontoglossum laeve* and *Cochlidia Noetzeliana*. (De B. Crawshay.)
- Odontioda leopardina.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 299.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. beechense* and *Odontoglossum Vuylstekei*. (R. Ashworth.)
- Odontioda loochristiensis.** (*O. R.* 1915, 148.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia Noetzeliana* and *Odontoglossum gloriosum*. (Hassall & Co.)
- Odontioda luminosa.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 306; *O. R.* 1915, 157.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Rossii rubescens* and *Odontioda Charlesworthii*. (R. Ashworth.)
- Odontioda rotunda.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 306.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia Noetzeliana* and *Odontoglossum excellens*. (Armstrong & Brown.)
- Odontioda vivicans.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 306.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Vuylstekeae* and *Odontoglossum Sanderæ*. (F. Sander & Sons.)
- Odontochilus lanceolatus.** (*O. R.* 1915, 318.) Orchidaceae. *G.* A pretty little plant with green leaves and an erect spike of flowers about 6 in. high. Sepals and petals light green. Lip bright yellow, with 2 obliquely-spreading front lobes and a strongly-toothed claw. Anther pink. Syn. *Anoetochilus lanceolatus*, Lindl. Sikkim and Khasia Hills. (H. J. Elwes.)
- Odontoglossum cerissimum.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 92; *O. W.* v. 272.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Ceres* and *O. ardentissimum*. (Flory & Black.)
- Odontoglossum crispo-Wiganianum.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144.) *G.* Garden hybrid. (Pantia Ralli.)
- Odontoglossum Edwardium.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144; *O. W.* v. 126, 163.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Edwardii* and *O. eximium*. (Armstrong & Brown.)
- Odontoglossum Farnesii.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 218; *O. W.* v. 163.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Crawshayanum* and *O. Rolfeae*. (Pantia Ralli.)
- Odontoglossum Hunnewellianum citrinum.** (*O. R.* 1915, 134; *O. W.* v. 172.) *G.* Flowers a clear light citron-yellow, quite destitute of the characteristic brown markings. (F. J. Hanbury.)
- Odontoglossum maculatum.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 159; *O. W.* v. 162.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. maculatum* and *O. aspersum*. (W. Thompson.)
- Odontoglossum Phillipsianum.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 218.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. luteopurpureum Vuylstekeanum* and *O. eximium*. (C. J. Phillips.)
- Odontoglossum primulinum.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 144; *O. W.* v. 131.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. Wilckeianum* and *O. excellens*. (F. J. Hanbury.)
- Odontoglossum wylamense.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 130.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *O. percutum* and *O. Harryanum*. (Mrs. N. C. Cookson.)
- Oncidioda waltonensis.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 141; *O. R.* 1915, 157.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *Cochlidia vulcanica* and *Oncidium incurvum*. (W. Thompson.)
- Oncidium Blossfeldianum.** (*Orchis*, 1915, 56.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Allied to *O. micropogon*, but differing in the 5-lobed callus and very small broadly elliptic front lobes of the lip. Flowers yellow, densely spotted with pale olive-brown on the sepals and petals, and spotted with brown on the front part of the lip. Brazil. (R. Blossfeld, Potsdam, Berlin.)
- Orchis hybrida.** (*O. R.* 1915, 195.) Orchidaceae. *H.* A natural hybrid between *O. purpurea (fusca)* and *O. militaris*. It has been found in several localities in France, Switzerland and Germany, and has been known to botanists since about 1786. (G. Reuthe.)
- *Ornithoboea Lacel.** (*B. M.* t. 8627.) Gesneraceae. *S.* Herb, apparently biennial. Stem in the lower portion, produced the first season, over 4 in. long; upper flowering portion usually about 12 in. long, glandular-hairy. Leaves usually unequal-sided, generally broadly ovate, crenate-serrate, 1½-4 in. long, 1-3½ in. broad, rather hairy; petiole up to 4½ in. long. Cymes axillary, several-flowered. Corolla 2-lipped, white with purplish blotches; tube under ½ in. long; upper lip very shortly 2-lobed; lower lip as long as the tube, 3-lobed. Burma. (Kew.)
- *Ornithoboea lanata.** (*K. B.* 1914, 130; *B. M.* sub t. 8627.) Distin-

guished from all the other known species by the cinnamon-coloured wool clothing stem, petioles and peduncles. Stem 8-12 in. high. Leaves unequal-sided, ovate or elliptic-ovate, up to 11 in. long and 5 in. broad; petiole up to 2½ in. long. Inflorescence axillary. Corolla not described. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B. G., Dublin; Kew.)

***Paeonia obovata.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 290, f. 94.) Ranunculaceae. H. Plant reaching a height of about 2 ft., with foliage characteristic of the genus, and white flowers 4-5 in. across. A re-introduction. Manchuria and China. (J. C. Allgrove.)

Phaius villosus, var. **longibracteatus.** (*B. M. H. N.* 1914, 356.) Orchidaceae. S. Remarkable for its long bracts, which are about 3½ in. long. Flowers green, especially at the apex, pale greenish-yellow at the base; lip spurless, acuminate, bearing broad clear maroon blotches inside and 4 crests of golden-yellow hairs. Mascarene Islands. (Paris B. G.)

Phalaenopsis sumatrana alba. (*O. W.* v. 146.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers pure white with 3 delicate reddish stripes on both sides of the lip and a trace of light yellow on the side lobes. (L. Schmid, Sourabaya, Java.)

Piptanthus tomentosus. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* vii. 16, 97; *Bees, Cat.* No. 48, 1914-15, 9.) Leguminosae. H. Shrub 3-5 ft. high. Leaves and young stems covered with white silky hairs. Flowers golden-yellow, borne in erect racemes. It is described as being better in every way than *P. nepalensis*. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Pleione dlantha. (*Orchis*, 1915, 44, f. 7.) Orchidaceae. G. Nearly allied to *P. humilis*, but it has longer and apparently always 2-flowered scapes and the lip of the flower is more deeply ciliate on the margin and has 6 instead of 5 rows of cilia on the front. Sepals and petals 1½ in. long, white. Lip about as long as the sepals and petals, white, with numerous red spots. Burma. (W. Hennis, Hildesheim, Germany.)

Pleurothallis lilacina. (*O. R.* 1915, 223.) Orchidaceae. G. Plant only a few inches high, with broad fleshy leaves and a profusion of short spikes of lilac-purple flowers. Brazil. (Kew.)

Pleurothallis Purpusil. (*Orchis*, 1915, 49, t. 4, ff. 1-6.) G. Plant tufted,

about 4 in. high. Stems flexuose, 1-leaved. Leaves lanceolate, subacute, 1½-2 in. long, 3¼-4½ lin. broad. Raceme 4-6-flowered. Flowers only about 1 lin. long, whitish, with the lip and tips of the sepals dark purple. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Pleurothallis rhynchoglossa. (*Orchis*, 1915, 91, t. 6, ff. 8-15.) G. Plant 3-6 in. high, tufted. Stems slender, terete, rigid, 1-leaved. Leaves sessile, lanceolate-elliptic, 2-3 in. long. Spikes up to 10 lin. long, loosely 2-3-flowered. Flowers scarcely moderately large for the genus, yellowish, suffused and striped with purple, with a red-yellow border to the lip and a yellow column. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Polypodium Dryopteris plumosum. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 187, f. 63.) Filices. H. Fronds broader than in the type, pale soft green. The pinnules are also broader and have a tendency to overlap, giving the frond a plumose appearance. Westmorland. (T. G. H. Eley.)

Polystachya Hamiltonii. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* viii. 347.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *P. Kirkii* and *P. affinis*, but it has long leaves, a racemose inflorescence, flowers about 4 lin. long, a 3-lobed slightly recurved lip 3½ lin. long, and other differences in the structure of the greenish-yellow flowers. Nigeria. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Posoqueria densiflora.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 306, ff. 100-101.) Rubiaceae. S. A new name for the plant originally described as *Martha fragrans*, Fritz Müller (*Posoqueria fragrans*, Darwin), and which is in cultivation as *P. longiflora* (not the true *P. longiflora*, Aubl.). Its flowers are more densely arranged on the short axis bearing them than in any other species. Corolla white; tube very slender, about 7 in. long. Brazil. (Kew.)

***Potentilla eriocarpa.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* vii. 157; *Bees, Cat.* No. 48, 1914-15, 9.) Rosaceae. H. A shrubby plant 4-8 in. high, nearly glabrous. Leaves of 3 cuneate incised leaflets. Flowers solitary, soft yellow with a large orange blotch on each petal. A re-introduction. Himalaya and Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Potentilla fruticosa, var. **albicans.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 302.) H. Leaves loosely adpressed-villous above, silky-tomentose and whitish beneath. Outer sepals elliptic, mucronate, about as long as the inner. Otherwise similar to the common form. Western

China. (Highland Park, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.)

***Poterium obtusatum.** (*G. C.* 1913, liv. 108; 1915, lviii. 123.) Rosaceae. H. Leaves compound, resembling those of *Sanguisorba officinalis*. Flowering-stem about 2 ft. high, bearing nodding tail-like spikes about 3 in. long. These are crowded with small flowers having conspicuous bright rose-coloured stamens. Japan. (Barr & Sons.) [*Sanguisorba obtusa*, Maxim., var. *amoena*, Jesson.]

Primula brevifolia. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 207, f. 63.) Primulaceae. H. A pretty species belonging to the section *Amethystina* and resembling a *Soldanella*. Leaves in a rosette, bright green, oblong. Scape purplish, bearing an umbel of about 6 drooping flowers. Calyx purple-black. Corolla bell-shaped, fringed, blue-purple. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Primula florida. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 207, f. 65.) H. Closely allied to *P. incisa*. Leaves in a rosette, long-stalked; blade ovate, covered beneath with white meal. Scape slender, much longer than the leaves. Flowers shortly stalked, in a umbel. Calyx mealy. Corolla purple-blue, rapidly fading to a paler tint. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Primula gracilentia. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 207, f. 64.) H. Belongs to the *Muscarioid* section. Leaves in a rosette, stalked, oblong, wavy, hairy. Scape hairy, bearing a spicate inflorescence. Flowers deflexed, deep lilac. Lobes of the corolla shortly tailed, giving the corolla a fringed appearance. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

***Primula minor.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* ix. 29; *G. C.* 1915, lvii. 282.) H. A small pretty species allied to *P. pulchella*. It is a hairless plant with petiolate oblong-spathulate leaves up to 2 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, farinose above, and a peduncle 4 in. long, bearing a large head of soft lilac or lavender white-eyed flowers. Corolla tube 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long; lobes spreading, narrowly obovate or elliptic, up to 5 lin. long, obscurely crenate. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.; Edinburgh B. G.)

***Primula Miyabeana.** (*B. M. t.* 8606.) H. ? Allied to *P. Poissoni*, but distinguished from it and from all the other known species of the section *Candelabra* by having the calyx farinose inside. Leaves oblong-obovate or broadly oblanceolate, up to 8 in. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. broad. Scape

single, up to 2 ft. high, bearing several 6-10-flowered superposed whorls. Corolla purple; tube over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; lobes obcordate, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Formosa. (Kew.)

***Primula nutans.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 26.) H. A very pretty species belonging to the section *Soldanelloides*. The scapes are 18 in. high, bearing an oblong spike of large pendulous salver-shaped pale lavender flowers, which are sprinkled with a white meal on calyx and corolla. Western China. (R. Wallace & Co.)

***Primula Reinii.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 214, 240, f. 66; *J. R. H. S.* xxxix. 177, f. 84; *N. B. G. Edinb.* viii. 87, t. 17 B.) H. Plant 4-5 in. high, deciduous when at rest. Leaves petiolate, almost circular, deeply cordate and lobed, densely clothed with long soft hairs when young. Umbels 2-6-flowered, raised well above the leaves. Flowers showy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, lilac or deep rose with a yellow eye. Corolla-lobes deeply notched. Mountains of Central Japan. (Introduced a few years ago by the Yokohama Nursery Company.)

Primula rufa. (*Bees, Cat. No.* 48, 1914-15, 11.) H. Allied to *P. Forrestii*, but its flowers, which have the same perfume, are larger; they are yellow and are borne in slightly drooping umbels raised well above the leaves. Calyces and backs of the corollas covered with a fine cream-coloured powder. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Primula silvicola.** (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 129.) H. Allied to *P. mollis*. Leaves petiolate, large, rounded, dark green, crenate, hairy, much veined. Inflorescences several to each plant, each consisting of many tiers of somewhat irregular flowers, resembling a dark form of *P. malacoides*. Pedicels 1 in. long, subtended by linear bracts about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Calyx shortly campanulate; lobes linear, with scarious edges. Western China. (R. Wallace & Co.)

Primula tosaensis. (*Gard.* 1915, 266, f.) H. Allied to *P. Reinii*. It is a very hairy plant with petiolate ovate coarsely toothed leaves and a few rather large drooping flowers borne in an umbel. Corolla star-shaped, with deeply notched lobes, magenta-pink. Japan. (J. Macwatt.)

***Primula Wardii.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* ix. 58.) H. This was included in the list of 1909 as *P. sibirica chinensis*. It has fragrant greenish-yellow flowers with a blue eye, and is easily

distinguished from the true *P. sibirica* by the long appendages to the bracts. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Primula Woodwardii. (*N. B. G. Edinb.* ix. 61.) *H.* A new species of the section *Nivalis* and allied to *P. purpurea*, but it is not farinose and is glandular-puberulous. Leaves rather thick, slightly more than 3 in. long, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Scape robust, up to 8 in. high. Umbel up to 10-flowered. Corolla-tube up to 7 lin. long; lobes oblong-obovate, entire, up to 5 lin. long and 4 lin. broad, deep blue-purple. Kansu, China. (R. W. Woodward, Jun.; Edinburgh B. G.)

***Prinsepia uniflora.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 345.) *Rosaceae.* *H.* Distinguished from *P. sinensis* by the rather papery sometimes serrulate much narrower leaves, and by the short-stalked white flowers, which are about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across and are borne 1-3 together on the previous year's branches. Leaves up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Northern Shensi, China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Pyronia Veitchii. (*B. T. O.* 1915, 174.) *Rosaceae.* *H.* Hybrid between a pear and a quince. (Algiers B. G.)

***Pyrus yunnanensis.** (*B. M.* t. 8629.) *Rosaceae.* *H.* This is the correct name of the plant included in the list of 1912 as *P. Veitchiana*.

***Raoulia australis.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 339, 369.) *Compositae.* *H.* A perennial herb 1-6 in. high, forming broad flat patches. Leaves imbricated, linear or obovate-spathulate to rounded-spathulate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long or less, silvery, glistering. Flower-heads $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; Involucral bracts in 2 or 3 series, the inner shining pale yellow. Florets 12-20 or more. Pappus of very numerous extremely slender hairs. See *Cheeseman, Man. New Zealand Fl.* 329. New Zealand. (H. Evans; S. Arnott.)

Rhododendron carneum. (*B. M.* t. 8634.) *Ericaceae.* *G.* A distinct species allied to *R. Veitchianum*, but the calyx-lobes are much smaller and long-ciliate, the corolla is smaller, flesh-coloured and unspotted inside, while its almost flat lobes are spreading and not crisped on the margin. Leaves elliptic-obovate, subacute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, deep green above, glaucous and covered with yellow glands beneath. Corolla-tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across at the mouth; lobes oblong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Upper Burma. (Col. F. B. Longe.)

***Rhododendron oleifolium.** (*Gard.* 1915, 217, as *R. olcifolium*.) *H.* A dwarf compact species somewhat resembling *R. racemosum*, but its flowers are larger and more bell-shaped, and of a deeper rosy pink. Western China. (R. Hort. Soc.)

Rhododendron stamineum. (*B. M.* t. 8601.) *H.* Belongs to the section *Choniastrum*, in which the flowers are produced from axillary buds crowded at the ends of the branches; associated with this character are eglandular persistent leaves and long tubular funnel-shaped corollas. Leaves in *R. stamineum* ovate-lanceolate, 2-4 in. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Flowers fragrant. Corolla white with the upper lip yellow at the base. Filaments very much exserted. Western China. (J. C. Williams.)

Ribes Maximowiczii, var. floribundum. (*K. B.* 1915, 347.) *Saxifragaceae.* *H.* A branched dioecious shrub about 6 ft. high, unarmed. Leaves variously shaped, from ovate to 3- or 5-lobed, sometimes entire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. long and broad, pubescent; petiole $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Racemes solitary, more or less erect or somewhat pendulous at the apex, 5-6 in. long. Calyx broadly cup-shaped, dark red. Petals minute. Fruit globose, about 5 lin. across, clothed with a few short bristles mixed with slender hairs. Western China. (Col. S. R. Clarke.)

***Roettlera Forrestii.** (*N. B. G. Edinb.* v. 224; *G. C.* 1915, lviii. 265, 278, f. 97, as *Rottlera Forrestii*.) *Gesneraceae.* *H.H.* Leaves in rosettes 5 in. across, very much like those of a *Ramondia*, the outer shortly stalked, the inner sessile, coarsely toothed, covered with grey hairs. Scape up to 6 in. high, bearing 4 to 7 pale yellow cylindrical flowers scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. South-Western China. (Kew.)

Rosa bella. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 341.) *Rosaceae.* *H.* A pretty species most closely related to *R. Moyesii*, but it is a less vigorous plant with few slender prickles or sometimes almost unarmed, smaller usually less acute leaflets, glabrous above and glaucescent beneath, and smaller flowers with ovate-lanceolate entire sepals. The flowers are rose-coloured, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. across, fragrant, and are solitary or 2 or 3 together at the ends of short terminal branchlets. Shansi, China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Rosa bella, f. pallens. (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 342.) *H.* Differs from the type in the pale colour of the flowers. Shansi, China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Rosa cerasocarpa. See *R. Gentiliana*.

***Rosa floribunda.** See *R. Helenae* and *R. Gentiliana*.

***Rosa Gentiliana.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 312.)
H. A tall more or less climbing shrub. Branches sparingly armed with strong recurved prickles. Leaves 5-7 in. long, 5- or rarely 3-foliate; leaflets ovate or elliptic-ovate, acuminate, sharply serrate; stipules adnate, very narrow, free at the apex. Inflorescence a terminal corymbiform many-flowered cyme 3-7 in. across. Pedicels $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, densely glandular. Flowers white, 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. Fruits globose, dark red, about 5 lin. long; calyx-lobes and style deciduous. Syns. *R. cerasocarpa*, Rolfe in *K. B.* 1915, 89; *R. moschata maculata*, Hort. It is figured in *G. C.* 1915, lvii. 210, f. 70, as *R. floribunda*. The description on the same page is of *R. Helenae*. Central China. (Sir W. T. Thiselton-Dyer; Paul & Son.)

***Rosa Helenae.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 310.)
H. Allied to *R. Brunonii* and *R. moschata*. It forms a dense bush often 20 ft. high. Stems with strong recurved prickles. Leaflets 3-9, usually 7-9, oblong-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, serrate, glabrous. Peduncles very glandular. Flowers pure white, about 1 in. across, in large clusters. Fruits orange-red, ovoid to ellipsoid, sometimes more than 7 lin. long. Syn. *R. floribunda*, Rolfe in *G. C.* 1915, lviii. 210, excluding figure. Central China (Arnold Arboretum; Paul & Son.)

***Rosa longicuspis.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 313.)
H. A distinct species related to *R. Brunonii*, but easily distinguished from it by its glabrous reddish-brown shoots, more coriaceous shining green leaves, the hairy back of the petals, and by its much larger fruit. Flowers white. It is in cultivation under the name of *R. lucens*. China and Northern India. (Paul & Son.)

***Rosa Pokornyana.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 2.) H. A natural hybrid between *R. rubrifolia* and *R. canina*. Syn. *R. scopulosa*, Briq. (Kew.)

***Rosa Rubus.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 308, 311.)
H. A climbing bush 10-20 ft. high with densely hairy shoots and leaves; leaflets 5, often large and coarsely toothed, variable in shape, giving the leaves a resemblance to those of certain species of *Rubus*. Flowers of moderate size, white, fragrant. Fruits globose, red or scarlet. Central and Western China. (Arnold Arboretum; Kew.)

***Rosa rugosa \times macrophylla.** (*Gard.* 1915, 507.) H. Garden hybrid. (Kew.)

***Rosa xanthina.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 342.)
H. This is believed to be the true plant described by Lindley. It has yellow double flowers and is closely related to *R. Hugonis*, from which it may be distinguished by the flattened-subulate straight prickles, very slightly dilated at the base and very woolly, by the absence of bristles, the more prominent stipules, and the large flowers. *R. xanthina* previously in cultivation and figured in *B. M. t.* 7666 is referred to *R. Ecae*, Aitchison. Shantung, China. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Sansevieria angustiflora.** (*K. B.* 1915, 243.) Liliaceae. S. Closely allied to *S. thyrsoflora*, from which it differs by the more numerous leaves (usually varying from 5-12) to a growth, by their more elongated-lanceolate form, by their brighter and more pronounced variegation and narrower reddish margin. Natal or Zululand. (Kew.)

***Sansevieria burmanica.** (*K. B.* 1915, 228, f. 12.) S. Closely allied to *S. Roxburghiana*, under which name it is figured in *B. M. t.* 7487, and to *S. zeylanica*. From the former it is distinguished by its much more erect and very straight leaves, and from the latter by its much thinner and more flexible leaves, with more numerous lines on the back and by the lighter green colour. Upper Burma. (Kew.)

***Sansevieria caulescens.** (*K. B.* 1915, 200, f. 2.) S. Resembles *S. Powellii*, but the channel down the face of the leaf is always much narrower, except at the base, than the leaf itself, and the whitish flowers are in a spike-like inflorescence. British East Africa. (Kew.)

***Sansevieria chinensis.** (*K. B.* 1915, 242, f. 18.) S. Stemless. Leaves 3-6 to a growth, erect or ascending-spreading, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 in. broad, varying from nearly strap-shaped to lanceolate, acute, with transverse dark green and lighter green bands on both sides; petiole concave-channelled; 2-7 in. long. Flower-stem 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high, bearing a rather compact raceme 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long. Flowers 2-3 in a cluster, pale greenish-white. Native country unknown. In cultivation for several years. (Brussels B. G.)

***Sansevieria cylindrica, var. patula.** (*K. B.* 1915, 218, f. 5 D.) S. Dis-

tinguished from the type by the leaves being distinctly spreading from a curvature near the base, not straight and stiffly erect. It is in cultivation under the names of *S. cylindrica* and *S. angolensis*. Angola. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Dawel*. (K. B. 1915, 247, with 2 tt.) S. Stemless. Leaves of adult plants 2-3 to a growth, ascending or suberect, 2-5 ft. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, elongate-lanceolate, tapering from above the middle upwards to an acute apex and downwards into a short or long concave-channelled petiole. Flower-stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, bearing a rather compact spike-like raceme of flower-clusters. Flowers 3-4 in a cluster, white; tube $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 in. long; lobes $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Uganda. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Dooneri*. (K. B. 1915, 231, f. 13 A-B.) S. Very similar to *S. parva*, from which it differs in its less evident stem and less erect habit, the leaves being much more recurved. It differs also in colour, the leaves being of a much darker and duller green, with very inconspicuous markings. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria gracilis*. (K. B. 1915, 204, f. 4.) S. Stem 1-3 in. high with procumbent and slightly ascending-spreading branches $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. long. Leaves 8-12 to a growth, ascending or spreading, the fully developed ones $\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, sheathing, concave-channelled for 2-5 in. at the base, cylindric above, at first without grooves or channels, becoming faintly to deeply grooved on the oldest leaves, spine-like at the apex. Flower-stem $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 ft. high, bearing a lax spike-like raceme $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. long. Flowers in pairs, white. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria grandis*, var. *zuluensis*. (K. B. 1915, 252, f. 21.) S. Leaves $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. broad. Pedicels 2-3 in. long, jointed at or slightly above the middle, with a distinct deciduous part. Perianth-tube 10-14 lin. long; lobes 10-11 lin. long. Otherwise as in the type. Zululand. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Kirkii*, var. *pulchra*. (K. B. 1915, 256.) S. Leaves, especially the younger, handsomely and conspicuously marked with whitish-green or somewhat buff-coloured or sometimes almost reddish spots or bands on both sides, and with a white membranous edge to the red-brown margin. This has been confused with *S. longiflora*, Sims. Zanzibar. (Kew; Paris B. G.)

**Sansevieria metallica*, var. *longituba*. (K. B. 1915, 247.) S. Differs from the type in having a brownish-green or dull purplish flower-stem, thickly speckled with pale green. Pedicels $2-3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, jointed close under the flower. Perianth-tube 14 lin. long; lobes 14 lin. long. Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.; Kew.)

**Sansevieria metallica*, var. *nyasica*. (K. B. 1915, 247, f. 20.) S. Pedicels 2-3 lin. long, jointed at or a little above the middle. Perianth-tube 7-8 lin. long, greenish-white or tinged with red; lobes 9 lin. long, white. Otherwise as in the type. Nyasaland. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria nilotica*, var. *obscura*. (K. B. 1915, 233.) S. Leaves 4-5 to a growth, erect, $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad, very narrowly lanceolate or strap-shaped, tapering near the apex into a soft subulate point and below into a deeply concave-channelled petiole $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flower-stem 2-3 ft. long, bearing a raceme of flower-clusters. Flowers 3-6 in a cluster, whitish or greenish-white with purplish lines. Uganda. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria parva*. (K. B. 1915, 233, f. 13 C-F.) S. Stem usually evident and often rising 1-5 in. above the ground. Leaves 6-14 to a growth, the inner ascending or suberect and slightly recurved-spreading in the upper part, 8-18 in. long, 4-7 lin. broad, the outer gradually shorter, more spreading and up to 14 lin. broad, all linear to lanceolate, concave or deeply channelled down the face or folded longitudinally, rounded or obtusely keeled on the back, the younger with distinct bands of different shades of green on both sides. Flower-stem about 1 ft. high, bearing a lax raceme of flower-clusters. Flowers pinkish-white and mauve or purplish. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria patens*. (K. B. 1915, 210, f. 5.) S. Stemless. Leaves 5-10 to a growth, 2-ranked, recurved-spreading, the inner $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick from front to back and $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick from side to side at the base, compressed-cylindric, with an acute channel much narrower than the leaf extending along the face from base to apex, hard and acute at the apex. Flower-stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long or more, bearing a spike-like raceme. Flowers 2-3 in a cluster, white. Probably British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Pearsonii*. (K. B. 1915, 216, f. 9.) S. Stemless. Leaves of adult growths 3-5, 2-ranked, gradually divergent from base to apex, 2½-3 ft. long, 1½-1¾ in. thick from front to back and 1½-1¾ in. thick from side to side at the base, cylindric, gradually tapering to a very acute point, with a channel on the inner face much narrower than the leaf and extending nearly to the apex, and 9-12 lines forming slight longitudinal grooves. Flower-stem unknown. South Angola and Damaraland. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Perrotii*. (K. B. 1915, 206.) S. Stem erect, 6-8 in. high. Leaves 8-12 to a growth, 2-ranked, ascending or spreading, the inner 3-5 ft. long, ¾-1 in. broad near the base, with a deep concave channel as broad as the leaf throughout their length, very obtusely keeled or rounded on the back, hard and acute at the apex. Flower-stem 4 ft. high or more, paniculately branched above. Flowers in clusters of 2-4; tube pale greenish; lobes whitish inside, purplish outside. German East Africa. (Calcutta B. G.)

**Sansevieria Phillipsiae*. (Hook. Ic. Pl. t. 3000; K. B. 1915, 203.) S. Plant with short erect stems forming irregular clumps about 1-1½ ft. high. Leaves usually 5-10 to a growth, finally very spreading and slightly recurved, 4-18 in. long, ¼-¾ in. thick, cylindric, with 5-10 impressed lines or slight furrows extending from base to apex and a deeply concave sheathing portion 2-3½ in. long, hard, acute or obtuse at the apex. Flower-stem 14-18 in. high, bearing a spike-like raceme of flower-clusters. Flowers 3-6 in a cluster, white. British Somaliland. (Cambridge B. G.; Kew.)

**Sansevieria Powellii*. (K. B. 1915, 198, f. 1.) S. Stem erect, 3-4 ft. high. Leaves in 2 more or less spirally-twisted ranks, spreading, slightly recurved, 1-2½ ft. long, ¾-1½ in. broad, very convex but not at all keeled on the back, with a concave channel down the face as broad as the leaf, spine-like at the apex. Panicle about 18 in. long. Flowers 4-6 in a cluster, rather dingy greenish-white, marked with dull brownish-purple lines outside. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Raffillii*. (K. B. 1915, 252, f. 22.) S. Stemless. Leaves of adult flowering plants 1-2 to a growth, with some sheaths surrounding their base, erect, rigid, 2-3½ ft. long, 2½-5 in. broad, ¾-1 in. thick,

elongated-lanceolate or broadly strap-shaped, acute, sessile or with a short stout concave petiole, handsomely variegated when young. Flower-stem 3-3½ ft. high, bearing a spike-like raceme 2-2½ ft. long. Flowers 2-5 in a cluster; tube 1-1½ in. long, greenish-white; lobes 1½-1¾ in. long, white, British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria Raffillii*, var. *glauca*. (K. B. 1915, 252.) S. Differs in several characters from the type, but chiefly in the bluish-glaucous leaves and lower part of the flower-stem. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria rhodesiana*. (K. B. 1915, 212, f. 7.) S. Closely allied to *S. Pearsonii*, but the leaves are not divergent, they do not taper nearly so rapidly, are more compressed, and the green lines on them are continuous and more evident. Rhodesia. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria robusta*. (K. B. 1915, 207.) S. Closely allied to *S. Ehrenbergii*, from which it may be distinguished by its taller stem and more numerous leaves. Stem 1-2 ft. high. Leaves 6-14 to a growth. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria singularis*. (K. B. 1915, 222.) S. Stemless. Leaves solitary, erect, rigid, 1½-8 ft. long, ¾-1½ in. thick at the base, cylindric, slightly tapering upwards, acute, with 1 concave channel 1½-3 lin. broad and 1-1½ lin. deep down the face, and 4-6 impressed longitudinal lines on the sides and back which deepen into furrows with age. Flowers unknown. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria sordida*. (K. B. 1915, 214, f. 8.) S. Stem none or very short. Leaves 4-12 to a growth, 2-ranked, slightly spreading, very rough, 2½-3½ ft. long, ¾-¾ in. thick, from front to back and ¾-¾ in. thick from side to side at the base, slightly compressed-cylindric, tapering into a spine-like point, with an acute channel all along the face much narrower than the leaf and 11-15 or more grooves down the sides and back. Flower-stem 1-2 ft. high, bearing a spike-like raceme. Flowers 7-14 in a cluster, white and greenish, with minute purplish dots. Country unknown. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria subtilis*. (K. B. 1915, 237, f. 17.) S. Stemless. Leaves 2-4 to a growth, erect or slightly recurving, 1½-2½ ft. long, 1-1½ in. broad, 1½ lin. thick at the midrib, linear-lanceolate, gradually tapering from the middle or above upwards.

into a subulate soft green point, and downwards into a channelled petiole. Flower-stem 15-21 in. long, bearing a lax raceme of flower-clusters. Flowers 2-3 in each cluster; tube 3-4 lin. long, slender; lobes linear, 5-6 lin. long, white. Uganda. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria suffruticosa*. (K. B. 1915, 202, f. 3.) S. Stems branching 1-3 in. above the ground, forming with the leaves clumps 2-2½ ft. high. Leaves 7-18 to a growth, ascending or spreading, ½-2 ft. long, ½-¾ in. thick, cylindric, usually with a concave channel extending from the sheath ¼-½ way up the leaf, spine-like at the apex. Flower-stem 1-1½ ft. high, bearing a compact spike-like raceme. Flowers 2-5 in a cluster, whitish or greenish-white. British East Africa. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria trifasciata*. (K. B. 1915, 239.) S. This has been confused with *S. guineensis*, Willd., and is known also as *S. zeybrina*, Gentil, *S. Jacquinii*, N. E. Brown, as well as under other names. Stemless. Leaves often 1-2, but in vigorous plants 2-6 to a growth, 1-4 ft. long, 1-2½ in. broad, linear-lanceolate or narrowly elongated-lanceolate, acute but not hardened at the apex, transversely banded on both sides with different shades of green; petiole concave-channelled. Flower-stem 1-2½ ft. high, bearing a lax raceme of pale greenish flowers. Southern Nigeria. (Kew.)

**S. trifasciata*, var. *Laurentii*. (K. B. 1915, 240.) S. This is included in the list of 1904 under the name of *S. Laurentii*. It differs from typical *S. trifasciata* in having the leaves longitudinally striped with golden-yellow. Belgian Congo.

**Sansevieria varians*. (K. B. 1915, 209.) S. Cultivated for many years under the name of *S. zeylanica*. It is allied to *S. patens*, differing by its leaves being not nearly so stout, fewer to a growth, erect or ascending, and by having more flowers in a cluster. Country unknown, possibly Asiatic. (Kew.)

**Sansevieria zeylanica*. (K. B. 1915, 226.) S. This is the true plant. *S. zeylanica* met with in cultivation is often *S. aethiopica* or *S. Roxburghiana*. It differs from the former in having fewer leaves to a growth, and they are much longer and thicker, with a green instead of a whitish tip. Its flowers, too, are smaller. See B. M. t. 8487. Ceylon. (Kew.)

**Saxifraga Irvingii*. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 141, 158, f. 47; Gard. 1915, 152, f.) Saxifragaceae. H. Garden hybrid between *S. Burseriana macrantha* and *S. Friderici-Augustii*. (Kew.)

Saxifraga macrostigma, var. *cordifolia*. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 345.) H. Densely tufted. Stems leafy, densely covered with long white glandular hairs. Stem-leaves broadly cordate-ovate, 2½-3½ lin. long, 2-2½ lin. broad. Pedicels 1-flowered, densely glandular-pilose. Petals oblong-ovate, about 3½ lin. long. Yunnan, China. (Edinburgh B. G.)

**Saxifraga manshuriensis*. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 184, f. 62.) H. A perennial with a tufted habit similar to that of *S. rotundifolia*. Leaves orbicular, 3 in. across or more, fleshy; petiole long, covered with stiff hairs. Flowering-stems stout, 1-1½ ft. high, thickly covered with white hairs. Flowers in a dense rounded panicle, white, with orange-coloured stamens. Carpels ruddy pink. North-Eastern Asia. (Kew.)

Sedum Praegerianum. (N. B. G. Edinb. viii. 348.) Crassulaceae. H. A distinct new species remarkable in having the rose-coloured petals so erect that the flowers resemble those of an *Erica*. It is a perennial with an erect thick caudex. Flowering-stems 3-5 in. long, rather slender, simple, glabrous, red, more or less prostrate in the cultivated plants. Leaves alternate, linear-oblong, 4-4½ lin. long. Inflorescence somewhat corymb-like, 3-7-flowered. Corolla about ¼ in. long. East Himalaya. (Edinburgh B. G.)

**Sievekingia Shephardii*. (B. M. t. 8635.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species distinguished by its 2-leaved pseudobulbs and erect many-flowered scapes. Leaves petiolate, elliptic-lanceolate, 5-8 in. long, 1½-2 in. broad. Scape about 4 in. long. Flowers of medium size, yellow. Colombia. (Kew.)

Silene Wardii. (Bees, Cat. No. 48, 1914-15, 12.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A free-flowering plant somewhat resembling *S. Schafta* on a large scale. It grows about 1 ft. high and has a loose graceful habit and bright pink flowers. Western China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Silene westmoorensis. (G. C. 1915, lviii. 28.) H. Garden hybrid between *S. Hookeri* and *S. Elizabethae*. (R. Prichard.)

Sopbro-cattleya Loddigesii. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 306.) Orchidaceae. *G.* Garden hybrid between *S.-c. Chamberlainiana* and *Cattleya labiata*. (Chamberlain Collection.)

Sopbro-cattleya Maudiae. (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 393.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *Sophrontitis grandiflora* and *Cattleya Maggie Raphael*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Stachyurus chinensis.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 147, f. 47; *Gard.* 1915, 182, f.) Ternstroemiaceae. *H.* Very closely allied to *S. praecox*, but the young twigs are not so brightly coloured, and the greenish-yellow flowers are less greenish and open a fortnight later. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons; Kew.)

Stelis Schenckii. (*Orchis*, 1915, 6, t. 1, ff. 14-19.) Orchidaceae. *S.* A rather robust many-stemmed species growing to a height of 10 in. Leaves obliquely ligulate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad. Sepals green, scarcely 2 lin. long. Petals and lip dark purple, only about $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long. Brazil. (Darmstadt B. G.)

***Stewartia sinensis.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 395.) Ternstroemiaceae. *H.* Shrub or small tree with erect-spreading branches. Leaves membranous, oblong-elliptic or obovate-elliptic, acuminate, more or less toothed, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -4 in. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Flowers axillary, solitary, cup-shaped, white. Petals broadly obovate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Streptocarpus denticulatus.** (*B. M.* t. 8632.) Gesneriaceae. *G.* A new species of the section *Unifoliatae*. Leaf ovate, cordate at the base, sometimes 8 in. long, 7 in. broad, glabrous or nearly so. Inflorescences clustered, 9-10 in. high, many-flowered, densely glandular-pubescent. Corolla rose-purple with a white tube and purple blotches and crimson streaks on the limb; tube cylindric, narrowed in the middle, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; limb 2-lipped, 5-lobed; lobes over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Transvaal. Cambridge B. G.)

***Streptocarpus Taylori.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 293, 312, f. 103.) *G.* Garden hybrid between *S. achimeniflorus albus* and *S. denticulatus*. (Kew.)

Thlaspi bulbosum. (*G. M.* 1915, 288.) Cruciferae. *H.* A pretty little plant, 5-6 in. high, with bulbous rootstock, sessile ovate stem-leaves auricled at the base, and purplish flowers in loose racemes. Greece. (S. Arnott.)

***Tilia intonsa.** (*Pl. Wils.* ii. 365.) Tiliaceae. *H.* This was included in the list of 1913 under the name of *T. tonsura*. It is closely related to *T. chinensis*, but is distinguished from it and all other Chinese species by its hairy shoots. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Trachycarpus caespitosus. (*B. T. O.* 1915, 164, f. 11.) Palmae. *H. H.* A new species remarkable for its tufted habit, in this respect resembling *Chamaerops humilis*, but the secondary stems instead of growing up at an angle with the main stem are parallel to it and form a dense bush 8-11 ft. high. Probably China. (Sunset Park. Los Angeles. California.)

Vanda Burgeffiana. (*Orchis*, 1915, 180.) Orchidaceae. *S.* Garden hybrid between *V. tricolor* and *V. coerula*. (*H.* Jancke, Berlin.)

***Vanda luzonica.** (*G. C.* 1915, lviii. 313; *O. R.* 1915, 137, f. 12.) *S.* Habit similar to that of *V. tricolor*, but the species is more nearly allied to *V. insignis* and has flowers about the same in size. Spike 6-12-flowered, erect. Sepals and petals clear white with a thin purple line on the basal parts behind the column. Side lobes of the lip whitish with some dark markings; front lobe violet-purple. Luzon, Philippine Islands. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Viola septentrionalis alba. (*G. C.* 1915, lvii. 282.) Violaceae. *H.* Flowers 1 in. across, white, lined towards the eye with blue. Upper petals broad and spreading. (*Miss Leonard.*) *V. septentrionalis*, Greene, native of Ontario, Canada, is a stemless plant, with reniform or round-cordate leaves and pale violet flowers 9-10 lin. long and broad. See Greene, *Pittonia*, iii. 334.]

Washingtonia filifera, var. **microsperma.** (*B. T. O.* 1915, 15.) Palmae. *G.* Leaves rather smaller than in the type, with petioles almost quite unarmed except at the base. Flowers, fruits and seeds also smaller. (Lady Hanbury, La Mortola, Italy; &c.)

Washingtonia robusta, var. **gracilis.** (*B. T. O.* 1915, 18.) *G.* Leaves about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, with 70 segments which are very slightly filiferous on the margin; petiole about as long as the leaf, armed with small fine spines. The flowers differ from those of the type in the shorter less distinctly laciniate-ciliate lobes of the calyx and in other characters including the length of the style, which is as long as the stamens. (Lady Hanbury, La Mortola; Naples B. G.; &c.)